

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## STORMS IN THE EAST

Great Destruction Wrought Along the Atlantic Coast

PREDICTED AT WASHINGTON.

It Was So Terrible in Its Results That It Will Go Down in History as a Date of Reckoning—Shocking Report Comes From Savannah—Details of the Destruction Done at Various Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The great hurricane of 1893 has been of a character so terrible that it may pass into history as a date of reckoning, just as some of the old people in Ireland still reckon from "The great wind of 1829." The hurricane has been expected by the weather bureau since last Friday morning. In its map issued in the forenoon of that day, the storm center or region of calm around which the storm proper is whirling, was located at a point in the Atlantic ocean, 200 or 300 miles east of Nassau, Bahamas, and 100 miles or so north of Hayti.

This point was marked, and the weather bureau bulletin contained the statement that "there are indications of a storm center about 500 miles east of Florida, moving toward the north-west."

The prediction officers of the bureau expected trouble from that time on. This is the season of trade winds, and the least disturbance means bad weather. Friday evening at 8 o'clock the weather bulletin stated that "a heavy swell on the South Atlantic coast has been reported."

Saturday morning a report came from Nassau that the hurricane was passing two hundred miles from that place. At the same time the bureau was enabled to tell the direction of the storm. Professor Abbe, who has charge of the matter, said: "By the moist air from the west and the dry air from the east, we knew Saturday morning that this storm would come landward."

Usually West Indian hurricanes shy off from the coast seaward, and are expended in the ocean.

Saturday morning the weather bureau located the great storm off the middle coast of Florida, 200 miles southwest of Savannah, and the prediction was made that the low center of the coast would move northwest, striking the coast of Georgia Sunday evening or night, and passing inward, breaking up into general rains Monday.

"As nearly as we can gather from the rumors that have been published concerning damage in Georgia," said Abbe, "this last prediction was correct. The hurricane center must have gone over Savannah between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night. Heavy northwest winds were in sympathy with the hurricane and helped feed it. Northwest winds did heavy damage before the hurricane arrived."

"Charleston must have suffered as much as Savannah for a heavy sea was caused by the northeast wind and after the center had passed over, heavy southwest and northwest winds must have come in. I think the hurricane covered only 300 miles in radius on Sunday when it was strongest and within that radius the west and south parts had clear weather, while the north and east parts were cloudy and rainy. Augusta, Ga., had three hours of calm Sunday, and this shows that the storm center was passing over that place Sunday night and Monday morning. The last definite information we received last night was that the hurricane was approaching Lynchburg, Virginia.

### Reports From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—The storm injured many buildings in Savannah and did great damage to the trees. Only four buildings sustained serious damage. Fifteen people are known to have been drowned and more are missing. It is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed. The dead are as follows:

A. C. Ulmer, drowned on Hutchinson's island; Fred Stuart, drowned with Mr. Ulmer; Tony Holmes, colored child, crushed by falling roof on Hutchinson's island; Taylor Squire, colored, 6 years old, thrown from roof of floating house on Hutchinson's island and drowned. Four negroes drowned on the Brampton plantation four miles west of the city; John Williams and the wives of Ed Butler and Thomas Green, all colored, drowned on Taylor plantation; Scott Bacon and son, colored, drowned at Tybee; an unknown sailor from the bark Harold, drowned at Tybee; Lewis Gagnett, killed by a live wire.

More than 30 wrecked vessels have been reported so far. Fifteen vessels in the harbor and off Tybee were wrecked or badly damaged. More than that number of smaller craft are missing and are believed to have been lost. The schooner Lena Smith reported ashore high upon the Tybee beach just west of the wharf. Six unknown vessels are reported ashore on Tybee beach from the outside.

### Deluge of Water.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Not since the big flood of 1888 has such a deluge of water invaded Baltimore. The wind blew a gale all afternoon, whisking around corners and damaging all movable property. Early in the evening sheets of driving rain began to fall and continued with intense fury until an early hour next morning. Roofs and chimneys were torn off, shutters and window panes were smashed and trees uprooted. Telegraph and telephone wires were soon wrecked, and the electric light went out, leaving the greater part of the city in darkness.

Incoming vessels are all late in arriving and report severe experiences.

The steamer John E. Togart of the Maryland and Virginia Steamboat company, sank in the Trappe river. The passengers were landed a few minutes before the vessel went down.

While employees of the Brush Electric company were straightening out the tangled wires on Charles street, Louis F. Mans was electrocuted and fell to the sidewalk dead.

### Train Delayed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—Passenger train 78 of the Atlantic Coast line, with Pullman sleepers attached, reached here at 6:50 o'clock from Charleston, S. C., having been delayed 24 hours by the destructive storm which swept over the south Atlantic coast Sunday and Monday. Mr. B. Beddingfield, southern express messenger, who was in Charleston during the storm, gives this story: He says that the battle of wind and rain commenced with terrific force at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and continued without cessation until Monday morning at 7 o'clock; that there was not fifty yards space in the streets that did not contain debris, such as roofs of houses, signs, awnings, telegraph poles, etc., which were scattered in all directions; that the roof of the St. Charles hotel was blown off, and that the streets were flooded with water almost to its doors.

He says that he saw 14 boxcars that had been blown from the railroad track and turned over. That all the phosphate works in the city were blown down or badly damaged. There was a schooner lying high in the streets having been driven from its anchorage. There was no communication with Savannah, all telegraph lines having been prostrated. While he saw no one killed or injured, it was currently reported that eight persons had been killed in the city. It was also rumored that there had been great loss of life on Sullivan's island, report placing the number in the hundreds, but, inasmuch as all communication was cut off, of course there was no means of verifying the report. For many miles along the line of the Atlantic Coast Line road leading out of Charleston, telegraph poles were nearly all blown down and the storm was one of the severest and most destructive ever experienced in that section.

### One Hundred Lives Lost.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—A special to The Chronicle from Port Royal, S. C., brings the startling information that fully 100 lives have been lost at Port Royal, Beaufort and neighboring points by drowning during the storm. Over 25 of these were seen by the correspondent and his information was received by others from reliable sources. Of the 100 persons killed and drowned, only six were white, the others being negroes. The negroes were so frightened and terror stricken that many were killed and drowned by not leaving their cabins to seek places of safety. Twenty persons were drowned on Paris island.

No news has been received from St. Helena, four miles from Beaufort. It is believed fully 25 lives were lost between Port Royal and Seabrook, all negroes. Every house in Beaufort and Port Royal was damaged to some extent and a number of barges and craft were wrecked and blown ashore. The Coesaw Mining company loses \$50,000. The total losses are estimated in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

### PRIZE FIGHTING.

Three Events at the Coney Island Athletic Clubrooms.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Although the crowd was light yesterday evening to witness the boxing entertainment of the Coney Island Athletic club, still there were many prominent sporting men present. The show had been well advertised but, owing to the fact that the three bouts were a limited number of rounds, there was not the usual amount of interest taken in the entertainment, as the sports in this vicinity like to see at least one finish fight on the program.

The opening contest was a 10-round bout between William Hill, the Placinnny, and Harry Fennick, the Arkansas Boy. The colored man had decided the best of the bout and forced the Kid to resort to hugging tactics several times, although the latter proved himself game. At the conclusion of the bout the referee decided the colored man the winner. The Kid refused to shake hands with the colored man and tried to go on with the fight, but the police sprang upon the stage and put a stop to all further hostilities. They fought at 128 pounds.

The next bout was a six round go between Fred Morris, colored, of New York and Billy Hennessy of Clinton, Ia. The bout resulted in a draw. Both men were severely punished and strong and well able to have fought many more rounds. Hennessy let the colored man do the majority of the landing and lay only for counters and infighting, at which he was the most clever of the two. Morris had decidedly the best of the long arm fighting and was the aggressor all the time. The men fought at 150 pounds.

The next bout introduced the stars of the evening, Billy Smith of Boston and Tommy Ryan of Chicago, 143 pounds, for six rounds. Pete Donohue was the referee. The seconds for Smith were Con Riordan and also Greggains of California, while Denny Costigan and Professor Nixey of New York acted for Ryan. Both men appeared to fight for a king's ransom.

The men came together like game cocks, smashing and banging each other to the intense delight of the crowd. Ryan set all hands wild by his clever ducking and in avoiding punishment. The men were still at it at short range when the gong sounded the call of time at the end of the sixth round. The referee decided the bout a draw. Smith's face was terribly battered.

## VERY ENCOURAGING.

The Financial Outlook Growing Better Every Day.

NATIONAL BANKS RESUMING.

An Interesting Statement Just Issued by the Comptroller of the Currency—Factories Starting Up and Good Times Are Expected in the Near Future.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Comptroller Eckels makes the following statement: It is safe to say that the general public looks upon the improvement of banking conditions as the best indicator of returning confidence on the part of the people in the financial institutions of the country, and therefore a bare statement of fact, so far as the national banks are concerned, will substantiate the statement that a better condition of affairs is rapidly being brought about.

During the month of July 72 national banks suspended. During the month of August but 31 suspended. During the first week in August there were 15, during the second week 7, the third week 8 and during the last week but 3. During the month of July 9 banks resumed. During the month of August thus far 17 have resumed.

Since Jan. 1 last, 154 national banks have suspended. Of this number one has gone into voluntary liquidation, 57 have been placed in the hands of receivers, 62 are in the hands of national bank examiners with excellent prospects of early resumption, in addition to the 34 above named, which have already resumed business.

### Going Again at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—The German National bank opened its doors for business at the regular hour. This is one of the oldest banks in the city, and one of the last to suspend during the July panic. Soon as the doors were opened County Treasurer Hart deposited \$20,000; Appell & Co., the clothing merchants, \$25,000, and several others nearly as large amounts, while the lines of smaller depositors reached to the streets. The other two suspended banks expect to resume this week.

### Opened Cautiously.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The People's Home Savings bank, which closed its doors June 23, has opened for business. The bank has deposits of \$2,000,000, and in order to avoid a run they will pay out only 2 per cent of amounts deposited.

### Coming Round All Right.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The World prints a list of 20 banks which have resumed business, also a list of about 50 manufacturing establishments which have resumed operations since Aug. 12.

### Bank Will Resume.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The Bank of New England, which suspended about a month will resume business next Saturday. President A. J. Blothen says the bank has better backing than ever.

### Bank Reopens Its Doors.

WAUPACA, Wis., Aug. 30.—The County national bank of this city reopened its doors for business yesterday after a suspension of less than a month.

### GREAT PREPARATIONS.

For the Entertainment of Old Soldiers at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Four days before the great naval parade preceding Grand Army encampment week the city bears a decidedly patriotic aspect. The closing up of the gaps has commenced and little now remains to be done preparatory to welcoming the veterans of the late war. Many decorations have already been put into place both on resident and business streets. Many of these are of very elaborate and beautiful design, heroic-sized equestrian pictures of famous generals are to be seen, while some of the war scenes take the form of transparencies, and at night will be illuminated. Large forces of men have been repairing the asphalt thoroughfares along the line of march, filling up the little holes, smoothing over the rough places and removing all curb obstructions.

The immense reviewing stand on Washington street, extending from Delaware to Alabama street, is nearly completed. This structure occupies all Courthouse square, and will have a seating capacity of nearly 20,000 people. It is built in the form of an amphitheater and tickets will be sold to its fullest capacity. The executive board expects to derive a sum from this piece of enterprise that will aid materially in defraying the week's expenses.

The lines of march for the three great parades, viz., naval on Saturday, Grand Army on Tuesday and war pageant on Thursday have all been selected, and the parade committees are now devoting most of their time to the placing of new applications. Several hundred extra police and detectives have been appointed, and Superintendent of Police Colbert has issued a circular for the benefit of citizens and visitors which is intended to quicken their wits relative to the law of self-preservation.

The great soldiers' monument on Monument square will be one of the attractions to the visitors. Miss Indiana in bronze has been elevated to the top, a distance of 300 feet. The scaffolding has been removed from about her, and she will be ready to greet the old soldiers from every quarter. Decorations on Monument square were commenced several days ago. Massive columns have been placed at regular distances around the entire circle. These will be covered with vari-colored bunting and flags, and each column will represent an army corps. The shaft will be covered with electric lights, and a search

light will be placed on top of the crowning figure. The effect of this electrical display will be dazzling and beautiful.

A number of veterans are already here, many of them being delegates who have preceded their posts to prepare quarters for those bodies on their arrival. Adams of Massachusetts and Hurst of Ohio are thus far most talked of locally for commander-in-chief. Many other candidates, however, are expected to enter the race. It is also said by many of the advance forces that a good portion of the business and executive meetings will be given over to the discussion of the much agitated pension question.

### STORIES OF CRUELTY.

Practiced in the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The office of the state board of charities in the capitol building is being flooded with communications from citizens in all parts of the country in response to the announcement of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty at the state reformatory at Elmira that written complaints would be received up to the end of this month.

If the charges are based on fact, and the mass of evidence already received would seem to indicate that such is the case, the discipline maintained by Superintendent Brockway at the Elmira institution has been of a character that can be described only by comparison with the practices of the middle ages.

Copies of many of the letters submitted as evidence have been forwarded to the writers to the press. Many of them are from ex-employees, keepers and other attaches, who volunteer to become witnesses at the coming investigation; some are from former inmates, and many are from mothers of young men now serving time in the reformatory. The writers of the latter class of letters invariably request that their names be suppressed, as they are fearful that Brockway might wreak vengeance on their sons.

One mother writes that her son was sent to Elmira a year ago, and that she has been unable to get any answers to her letters to him. Recently she was visited by a young man out on parole, who informed her that her son was being gradually killed, having been kicked in the abdomen and clubbed so that he can not stand up straight. An inmate who was recently released, says that he was sentenced in March, 1890, and during his stay was "padded" twice for talking to another of the inmates.

He was then placed in solitary confinement with his hands and feet chained to the floor, and for three days and three nights he remained in this position with nothing to eat but a slice of bread and a pint of water. After being clubbed several times more he was set to carrying the hod, and owing to the poor construction of the scaffold, he was thrown to the ground from a height of three stories and ruptured.

A contractor who did some work on the reformatory buildings several years ago, corroborates the stories of the inmates, and adds that he has seen the prisoners brought before Brockway in squads of 10 or 12 and punished in such brutal fashion that he was made heart-sick by the cries of the poor fellows. He says he has seen the dark cells with nothing to rest on but the floor, and that covered with water over an inch deep.

He says that it is a frequent sight to see an inmate walking across the yard and leaving a trail of blood behind him. One of the most flagrant cases is that of John Carl, who was kept in a bath tub of hot water until his skin peeled off and his blood was at fever heat, when he was strung up and paddled until the blood flowed from a score of wounds.

To say that the revelations have caused a sensation comes far from expressing the whole truth, and feeling runs so high in some parts of the state that it would be unsafe for the superintendent to be seen. As soon as the written testimony has been examined by the investigating committee a public session will be held, at which the witnesses will be examined orally under oath.

### A B. & O. REDUCTION.

Ten Per Cent Decrease Likely to Be Accepted.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 30.—W. G. Newman of the executive committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has returned from Chicago, where, with representatives of other railway organizations, he met General Manager Odell of the Baltimore and Ohio.

That official wanted a reduction of 10 per cent. The organizations, with the exception of railway trainmen, made a proposition to accept a reduction of 10 per cent for three months and the proposition has been forwarded to President Mayer at Baltimore. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would agree to no reduction. Those making the proposition represent 65 per cent of the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio company and the proposed reduction would amount to \$300,000.

### Not After the Bandits.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 30.—The last search made by Sheriff Simmons in the Wilson camp, at Boone's Gap, was a partial success. Three more of the bandits were brought to Richmond. Eleven have been caught, and about that number are yet at large. The sheriff and his posse traced others of the gang into Rockcastle county, but they escaped.

### Will Not Be Shot.

CADDO, I. T., Aug. 30.—Judge Holson has forever settled the question of the nine condemned Choctaws in jail at Wilburton sentenced to death. The death sentence is removed, and each one is to receive 100 lashes.

## NOW IN THE SENATE

Silver Discussion Begun in the Upper House of Congress.

THE WILSON BILL AMENDED.

But Two Speeches Made on the Subject and One of Them Not Completed—The Question to Be Disposed of as Soon as Possible—The House Trying to Adopt a Code of Rules But Nothing Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The chairman of the finance committee was (as he had promised to be) "very prompt" in reporting to the senate the action of the committee on the house bill to repeal part of the Sherman law. As soon as the reading of the journal was finished Mr. Voorhees rose and reported back that bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was placed on the calendar, and will be according to the notice given by Mr. Voorhees, pressed for consideration, to the exclusion of other business. The substitute is, word for word, the same bill that was reported by the finance committee two weeks ago.

The first speech against the substitute was made by Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.) who argued that it would delay indefinitely the repeal of the Sherman law, which he wanted to be immediate and unconditional.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.) made a long argument (not yet finished) to show that the Sherman law had not produced the existing financial stringency.

A resolution which Mr. Stewart had offered last Monday, inquiring from the secretary of the treasury whether there will be a deficiency in the revenues of the government during the current year, was, after a long discussion, referred to the finance committee.

### In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—After a little routine business in the house, Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) called up the report of the committee on rules, reporting the rules to govern the house of the Fifty-third congress, which the house proceeded to consider under general debate.

The feature of the proceedings was the debut of Mr. Crisp as a speaker on the floor. He was led to leave his chair by some caustic criticisms made by Mr. Reed on the proposed code of rules and his appearance upon the arena of debate was warmly applauded. The discussion between the two leaders was very animated, but led to no conclusion. No action was taken upon the rules.

### NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Colorado Republicans Anxious to Form a New Organization.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The Times prints three columns of interviews with leading Colorado Republicans, in which they advocate entire separation from the Republican party and the formation of a new organization distinct from all others, which shall have for its motto and issue the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The new party would incidentally favor free trade as a measure of retaliation for the neglect of western interests shown by eastern Republicans in their vote in the house on the silver question. The gentlemen interviewed are very much in earnest.

### NEW NOMINATIONS.

A Few More Names Sent to the Senate For Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Leslie P. Ross, receiver of public moneys, at Oklahoma.

Collectors of internal revenue: Alexander M. Davazac, Sixth district of Kentucky, Thomas H. Shelby, Seventh district of Kentucky.

Also a number of nominations made during the recess, principally collectors of internal revenue, were sent to the senate.

### Crook Captured.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 30.—Detective Daly of Louisville has notified Warden Norman of the capture of Charles Johnson, the celebrated thief who stole \$2,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Chapman Coleman, wife of the secretary of the American legation at Berlin. Johnson was captured shortly after the robbery, and was given a term in the penitentiary. He escaped while being transferred from this city to the Eddyville branch of the penitentiary. He is one of the most noted crooks in the country, his headquarters being in New York. He was arrested in Kansas.

### Colorado's Unemployed.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—State Labor Commissioner Brentlinger estimates, from returns received from leading points in the state, that there are 35,000 unemployed men in Colorado, as the direct result of the recent closing of the mines. Not all are miners, of course. He estimates that the army of unemployed will be augmented by 15,000 men within 30 to 60 days. Many of these men are now employed by farmers or fruit raisers. The work of discharging the farm laborers has already begun.

### Landslide Causes a Wreck.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—A huge landslide on the Pittsburg and Western tracks near New Castle junction caused an engine and 14 freight cars to be derailed. Two negroes who were seen on the cars are missing, and it is thought that they were killed and buried underneath the wrecked cars. The train hands saved their lives by jumping, several of them being injured.